

NursRxiv
DOI: 10.12209/issn2708-3845.20230303001

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国内外谵妄量表的应用现状分析

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摘要: 谵妄在临床发生率高, 远期不良后果严重。本研究就目前国内外谵妄工具的使用情况进行总结和分析, 以期为进一步标准化、精准化谵妄评估到治疗提供依据。

关键词: 谵妄; 评估量表; 护理; 灵敏度; 特异性

The application status quo of tools for assessing delirium at home and abroad

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ABSTRACT: There has been an increasing incidence of delirium which causing long-term consequences of life. This paper summarized the application status quo of tools for assessing delirium at home and abroad, in order to provide reference for standardized evaluation and precise treatment of delirium.

KEY WORDS: delirium; assessment tools; nursing; sensitivity; specificity

谵妄是急性或亚急性起病的注意力障碍(即指向、聚焦、维持和转移注意的能力减弱)和意识障碍(即对环境的定向力减弱), 在1天内症状波动, 伴其他认知障碍, 可影响睡眠觉醒周期^[1]。近年来, 谵妄发生率高达16%~89%, 但识别率低, 远期不良后果严重, 临床欠缺规范化谵妄护理方案^[2]。临床中关于谵妄的治疗方案尚未有明确规定, 护理评估的依从性差, 易被视为低优先级护理问题^[3], 但其对患者造成的长远危害不容忽视。本研究就目前国内外谵妄工具的使用情况进行总结和分析, 以期标准化、精准化谵妄的评估和治疗提供依据。

1 量表的灵敏度及特异性

目前, 国内外使用的评估工具常见的有谵妄评定方法(CAM)、重症监护意识模糊评估法(CAM-ICU)、重症监护谵妄筛查量表(ICDSC)、护理谵妄筛选量表(NU-DESC)、3min谵妄诊断量表(3D-CAM)。荷兰、澳大利亚、苏格兰、加拿

大、兰州、德国、丹麦、马来西亚、意大利、印度、美国等国研究者广泛采用翻译后的CAM-ICU^[4-14]; 英国有研究者应用DEMS进行评估^[15]; 德国采用4AT评估, 其敏感性95.5%, 特异性99.2%^[16]; 瑞士、澳大利亚、瑞典的研究者应用NU-DESC评估谵妄^[17-19]; 加拿大的研究者基于ICDSC及CAM-ICU两种量表开发了CHART-DEL-ICU图表检测, 其敏感性为66%, 特异性为82.1%^[20]; 瑞士、阿拉伯的研究检验了ICDSC的敏感性为70%, 特异性为99%^[21-22]; 美国有研究应用谵妄观察筛查量表(DOS)进行评估, 敏感性为90%, 特异性91%^[23]。部分研究者认为单一的量表很难准确评估谵妄, 往往会将两种量表结合对比, 芬兰的研究比较了意识模糊量表(Neecham)及NU-DESC, Neecham可对谵妄严重程度分级, 以识别早期谵妄^[24]; 印第安纳有研究者比较了DRS-R-98与ICU-7^[25]; 澳大利亚报告了SQeec与SQid间的差异, SQeec的敏感性83%、特异性81%, SQid敏感性为80%、特异性为71%^[26]。不同的研究对同一

评估工具的敏感性及特异性也存在明显差异,对于插管和ICU的患者,推荐应用CAM-ICU,其增加了对注意力、意识思维的客观评估标准,即使未被培训的评估者在多次评估后,也能扑获到谵妄的波动和变化^[27]。研究^[4]表明,NDSC对焦虑、混合型谵妄识别有高度敏感性,对安静型谵妄识别较差。谵妄早期检测系统(DEMS),是基于改进DEMS-CAM和DEMS-DOSS的描述,研究中未评估其敏感性及特异性^[28]。谵妄的评估差异与研究所选择的量表及其特异度与灵敏度有关。

2 评估者及研究对象

国内外谵妄的研究中评估者主要是床旁护士、医生、研究助理、精神科医生,上述人员有培训过谵妄相关知识的,也有未参与培训的,每个评估者对谵妄的理解参差不齐。研究对象大部分为ICU患者、心脏术后患者、骨科术后患者、神经外科患者及老年患者。澳大利亚的研究者针对某姑息治疗单元的患者进行过谵妄评估^[18]。国内外研究中人员分配上有明显差异,荷兰调查了6个ICU的360名医护人员^[4],英国的研究中由医疗保健助理和支持人员对20个床位的老年病房进行评估^[15],德国某麻醉中心由临床医生评估了53例患者^[16],澳大利亚某ICU医护人员分开评估了26张床位上的患者^[5],瑞士某麻醉中心的1000名患者是由8名护理团队进行筛查^[17]。苏格兰一家综合医院ICU通过78名护士调查了1354名患者^[6],加拿大某两个ICU共55张床位患者,由8名ICU护士去评估^[7]。加拿大某医疗中心ICU由执业医师助理和高级研究助理评估了628名患者^[20]。瑞士某大学医院心脏循环手术后656例患者,由护理人员评估^[21]。芬兰某大学医院外科112名患者由18名护士评估^[24]。印第安纳三家医院ICU518名患者均由研究助理评估^[25]。阿拉伯两家医院300名ICU患者由2名检查者和1名精神科医生评估^[22]。中国兰州某大学医院3个ICU中681例患者由培训过的医生及护士评估^[8]。谵妄评估结果的差异性与研究所选择的评估者对谵妄知识的了解程度、研究对象所患疾病有关。

3 评估时间及频次

研究中关于评估时间及频率的详细描述较好,评估时间的描述以时间段居多。因为临床工作的复杂性及患者病情变化的不确定性,难以以

固定的时间进行评估。谵妄的波动性难以被观察到,研究间的差异不可避免。阿拉伯的研究中对观察者只进行1次评估^[22]。意大利、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰临床实践指南均指出:入院时需对患者进行谵妄评估,至少每天或病情发生变化时要随时评估^[29-31]。土耳其、印度的研究报告中每天评估1次谵妄^[13,32],意大利的研究也描述为每天1次,在上午11点到下午7点间^[12]。芬兰在术后第1、2、3天上午8点到下午2点间,每天评估1次^[24]。瑞士的研究选择工作日9点到20点,筛查时间比较模糊,可能存在重复评估,共计6个月^[17]。美国爱荷华的研究中护士每12小时评估1次^[23]。英国某研究记录谵妄每天2次:上午10点到12点间,下午4点到6点间,共评估3周^[15]。马来西亚报告提到每天2次,分别在早8点和晚8点^[11]。加拿大的研究中应用ICDSC每天评估2次:早上6点和下午6点;应用CAM-ICU评估每天2次:上午9到11点,下午2到4点^[20]。中国兰州的研究中选择上午9点、下午5点进行评估^[8]。中国天津某医院研究心脏术后患者谵妄应用CAM-ICU每天评估2次:上午8点和晚上8点^[33]。瑞士、瑞典的报告中每天进行3次评估^[19,21]。德国的麻醉师大部分推荐每8小时评估1次^[9]。每种量表的评估频次不同、时间点不同、持续时间也不等。大部分研究中应用CAM-ICU每8小时评估1次,而ICDSC至少每日1次^[1]。澳大利亚的研究中护士对100名患者连续评估了3个月^[26]。美国爱荷华某医院护士对54名65岁以上老人评估了10周^[23]。目前,谵妄相关指南中未对评估频次、具体评估时间、准确的评估持续时间做描述,今后仍需要在大数据、多中心研究中继续深入探讨。

4 小结

2014年中华医学会麻醉分会发布了成人术后谵妄防治中国专家共识,2016年中华医学会老年分会发布了老年患者术后谵妄防治中国专家共识,但仍缺乏科学、系统、标准化的预防措施^[34]。荷兰的研究中发现筛查量表很少使用,对工具缺乏信任,评估人员缺乏相关知识,医护之间缺乏合作是影响因素^[4]。英国的研究报道中反应评估比较耗时,有些专业术语无法理解,没有评估量表的敏感性、特异性^[15]。澳大利亚医疗和护理并不是同一时间进行评估,而谵妄具有波动性,评估结果之间存在差异,医生对用量表进行评估的必要性

表现不积极^[5]。苏格兰、加拿大的研究者总结了评估过程中三大障碍:对插管和镇静患者无法评估,医生对评估结果未进一步处理^[6,20]。加拿大的研究中护士反馈照顾谵妄患者压力和工作量均较大^[7]。印第安纳的研究中描述 ICU-7无法捕获谵妄严重程度的所有症状^[25]。目前,国内外关于谵妄的诊断尚未达成共识,缺乏客观统一的测试,仅依赖于观察、询问,而且各自评估方式也不一致^[35]。

谵妄评估量表制定与各国国情、护士对谵妄知识的了解、患者疾病种类、镇静镇痛药物的使用、评估时机等多因素相关。临床具体实施时,应针对谵妄不同的风险等级进行评估,以采取不同措施的分层护理。标准化、精准化的谵妄评估和治疗流程,对进一步降低谵妄发生率,减轻护士及家属的心理负担有着重要意义。

利益冲突声明:作者声明本文无利益冲突。

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